

**Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

Survey No. K-475

Magi No. 1504755735

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common Hadaway Chapel (USGS Map) or Broad Neck Church (Kent Co. Tax Office)

2. Location

street & number West side, Langford Rd. (#446), ^{← Broad Neck Road} 1-1/2 mile south of cross roads ^{July 2/2/94} not for publication

city, town Chestertown ☒ vicinity of congressional district First

state Maryland county Kent

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: abandoned

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Broad Neck Church (Methodist)

street & number telephone no.:

city, town Chestertown state and zip code Maryland 21620

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. liber

street & number folio

city, town state

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

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By 1985 the church had collapsed
and been burned.

Condition

☐ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☒ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This rural frame Gothic Revival church has a large (about 44' x 22') main section, or nave, with tall walls and a tall gable roof. A narthex/tower has 3 levels topped by a pyramidal roof. There is a narrower and lower gable-roofed chancel wing attached to the gable end opposite the tower.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ca 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Though sagging, vandalized and in near-ruins, this frame church built by a black congregation is a good example of well-proportioned, carefully-built, and well-thought-out rural church construction. The interior is spacious and nicely proportioned with some nice detail work. The most striking feature of the church from the exterior is its 3-level entry tower, surmounted by a pyramidal roof with an unusual little shingled peak. The tripartite tower presents interesting features on each of its three levels and, taken as a whole, is a well-balanced design. The chancel end of the building is interesting for the use of several levels approaching and within the chancel. Unusual for a country church, and necessitating complex construction, is the nave's floor which slopes upward to the rear, starting at the middle of the main section.

While the black community around the church thrived, it was undoubtedly a social as well as a religious gathering place. Though there may well have been a school in the area, this building was undoubtedly the community's largest building. The current state of decline of the church building is symbolic of the decline in Kent County of many of its earlier thriving village communities dependent on now-past agricultural practices.

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PS-2746

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.1 DESCRIPTION (continued)

Building Form and Material

1. Size - {Main Section: 1 story, 3 bays wide, 3 bays deep
Nave: about 44'6" long by 22'0" wide
Chancel: 1 story, 2 bays wide, 1 bay deep
Narthex/Bell Tower: 3 stories, 1 bay wide, 1 bay deep
2. Plan type - one large rectangular room, with no gallery
3. Roof type - Main section: gable
Narthex/tower: pyramidal with decorative peak
Chancel: gable (lower than main section)
4. Chimneys - Location: Both long sides, between 2nd and 3rd bays from approach gable end (east); for stoves, the north chimney on the exterior and the south chimney, plastered and painted, on the interior.
Materials: brick
Decorative elements: none at this time
5. Materials/Walls - All are frame - with pine weatherboarding with 5" exposure and single cornerboards.
The building appears virtually unchanged from its original construction except for the addition of electrical wiring and some fixtures and the substitution in a few areas of wall board for plaster.
6. Material/Roofs - All sections are wooden shingles
7. Material/Foundation - All sections are parged brick piers.
8. Age - Main Section: 1890-1900. Local informants put the date at about 1900.
Wings: Probably built contemporaneously with main section though they could have been added not long afterward.
9. Style - Rural simple Victorian Gothic.

Building Elements and Details

1. Doors - Main Entry: Located in the central bay of approach gable end, facing east. Steps absent; entry level is about 3 feet from the ground. Double entry doors - removed. Frame - flat unmolded boards with rounded Gothic arch shape above level of transom bar. The transom bar is about 7" high, of composite moldings, and includes 3/4" to 1" dentils. Transom height at the arch's center is about 40-42". On each side in the narthex of the entry level is a window. On the 2nd level of the tower/narthex section there are no side windows, but remaining framing and weatherboarding on the approach side indicates there was at one time a round window about the same

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.3 DESCRIPTION (continued)

Interior Description

1. Plan type - large rectangular nave with narrower and lower chancel at west gable end. Entry tower at opposite gable end.

2. Major trim - Windows/Doors: Interior window frames/trim is rectangular, not Gothic-arched. Trim is 4" wide fillet - bead - slightly rounded center portion - bead - fillet in this profile:

From the outside trim edges, the window width is $39\frac{1}{2}$ ", height from the top of the head casing to the sill is 6'6". Window trim appears never painted and was perhaps stained dark. Though the movable sash were rectangular, a decorative, fixed Gothic arch (rounded) infill was used in the upper sash. The sash appears to have been of equal size. Door trim - same. Narthex trim appears to have been painted ochre/gold, perhaps also once on wainscoting in narthex.

Baseboards: Only quarter-round shoe at base of wainscoting

Cornices: Average distance from floor to ceiling is about 11 feet. On the wall below the ceiling line is a 7" board with molding at bottom edge, almost a double half-round, which looks like an upside-down baseboard.

Chair rails: Wainscoting of 3" beaded board with alternate boards having an additional bead down the center, giving the impression of a series of one 3" board, followed by two $1\frac{1}{2}$ " boards, and so on. The chair rail is a narrow board laid flat (which is continuous under the windows, in effect, to become the window sills) with Greek ogee and bevel beneath. The wainscoting may have been stained a dark color or simply varnished.

3. Major doors - Double doors from narthex to nave removed - width of opening is 5'10".

4. Floors - Tongue and groove narrow strip pine flooring; beginning at about the 2nd bay, the floor slopes gently upward to the rear of the nave so that the rear of the nave is about 7-8" higher at the east end of the nave than at the west end.

5. Walls/ceiling finishes - plaster walls painted light blue; the ceiling is of narrow beaded boards running the long dimension of the building; rusted light fixture chains remain in some places and a few rusted fixtures lie on the floor. The shape of the ceiling is: The chancel ceiling is of very narrow double beaded boards. The narthex ceiling is high, of beaded board, and with an access hatch to the second level (of the 3 in the narthex /tower), perhaps for bell ringing.

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.4 DESCRIPTION (continued)

Outbuildings/Site Description

1. Major outbuildings - Possibly intended for Sunday School and church hall use but never completed. Walls and one gable end to roof line are completed. Material - concrete block, crudely laid. One local informant says this building was to have been used for a kitchen, this congregation being well known for its suppers, both on the lawn and carry out.

2 outhouses - fallen down behind side/rear grassy cemetery. Of wood material.

2. Site description - The tower with its main entry (at the east gable end) is about 50 feet from Langford Road with a grassy area between church and road and old trees near the road at the edge of the lawn. Immediately to the northeast of the building are several marked graves in a grassy area. Further to the north is a muddy lane leading to the northwest rear of the property. Adjacent to this lane to the north is an uncompleted, small concrete block structure with no roof or windows apparently ever installed. Behind this fragment is a grassy burial ground with fairly recent burials (1950-1980).

The USGS Map of 1953 (revised 1973) shows a lane to the immediate south of the church leading from the main road to a building about 500 feet directly behind the church. No evidence of such a lane now exists; the area is merely a grassy one. Local informants say that the rear building was a residence for the minister, who also served one or more other churches, perhaps the one at Church Lane near Pomona. Evidence of such a building could not be seen in 1981 - the trees and undergrowth have made it impossible.

The woods to the rear and south of the church are rapidly closing in on it; vines already cover much of the rear and south chancel walls and the rear south wall of the main section. It is said that the now-overgrown areas to the rear of the church and to the rear of the North-West burial ground contain numerous older graves; it was not possible to confirm this.

3. Views to/from site - To the east across Langford Road past the hedgerow bordering the road are cultivated fields with trees beyond. Views from the church side to the south especially and also to the north are largely impeded by trees. These sight-lines originally may have been quite open in earlier years.

Use of Building

1. Current - The structure has been abandoned and is in ruins. Burials, apparently of elderly former residents of the community once surrounding the church, are still being made in several grassy areas near the church.

CONTINUATION SHEET

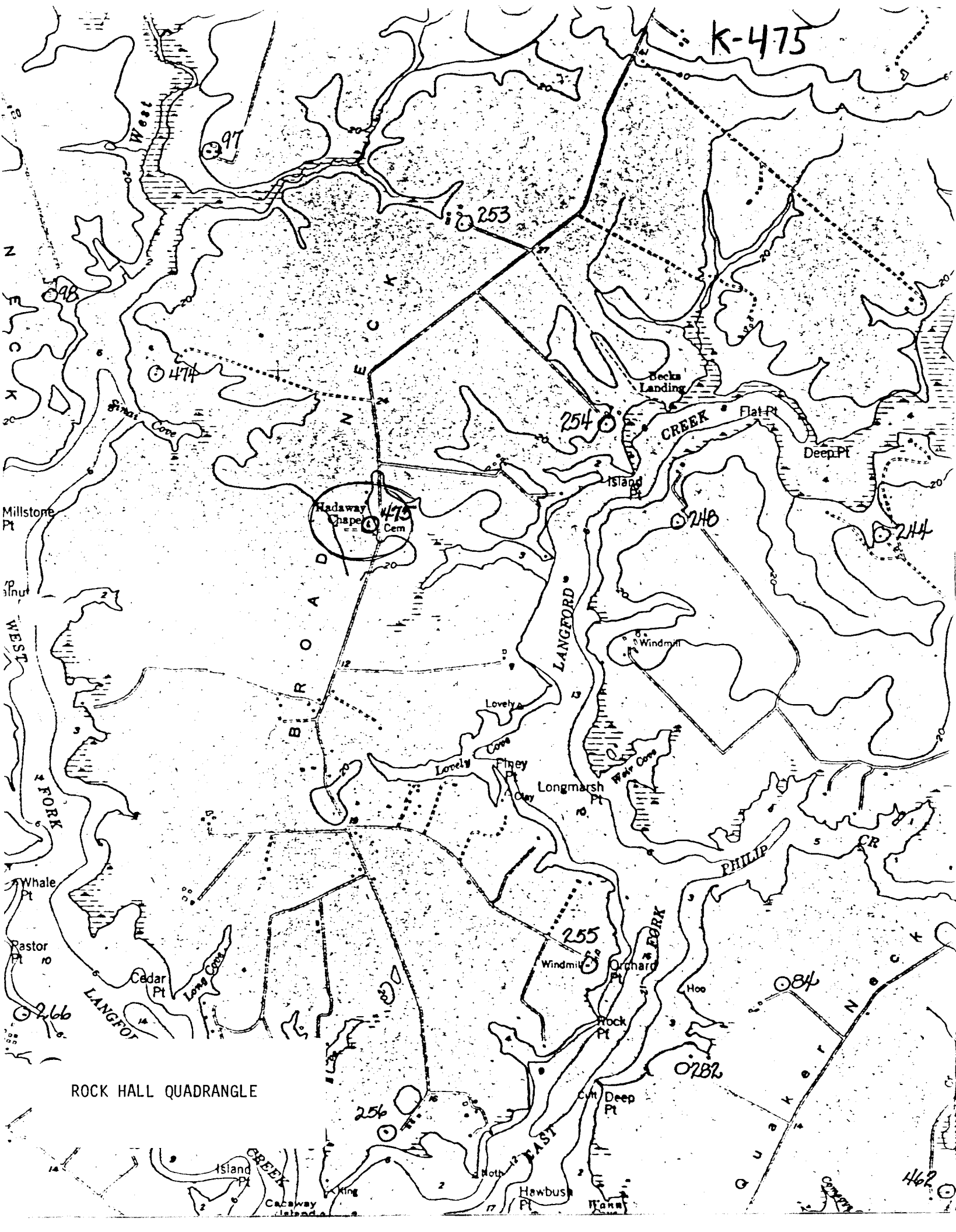
7.5 DESCRIPTION (continued)

2. Historic - Church

History of Building/Past Ownership

This rural Methodist chapel now stands quite isolated at the roadside. However, at the turn of the century, numerous residences lined the road both to the north and south, many of the residents being black farm laborers. One abandoned (and leaning badly) 2-story house remains about 550 feet to the north, and a cluster of black residences (4-5) remain occupied about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south on the west side of Langford Road. Though at one time the black community is said to have numbered several hundred persons, after World War II both community and congregation declined as farm operation became more mechanized, reducing the need for farm labor. Many moved to Kent County towns, particularly Chestertown and the Rock Hall area, and others are said to have left to work in the Chester, Pennsylvania area. The houses left behind were torn down or fell down. The remnant of the congregation is said to have attended church in Sandy Bottom (at John Wesley Chapel) and then after the closing of that church, in Georgetown. Others went to church at Church Lane, Pomona. Services are said to have ended at Hadaway Chapel in the 1950's.

The name derived, according to local informants, from a white man named Hadaway. Hadaway supported the church (either with money or land, or perhaps both). In the 1877 atlas Hadaways are shown as owning property farther to the south in Broad Neck. This atlas also shows a church (not to be confused with that of a white congregation farther to the south) on the same site (at the bend of the road). This may be the earlier church building of which local informants make mention. There is no deed for this property.



K-475

ROCK HALL QUADRANGLE



View to Southwest

HADAWAY CHAPEL (K-475)

Broad Neck, Chestertown, Kent County

Photograph: M.Q. Fallaw, June 1981